

A L E T H I S D A Y.
at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamaica-
road, 11 o'clock, precisely.
AGENTS, FRANCES, GRANT, PRINCE'S HILLS.
HOUSE AND COUNTRY PROPERTY,
being of
THE ESTATE OF LORD, South Head Road.
HOUSE AND ALLOTMENTS, Cheltenham, Burwood,
and the **Parish of Reading.**
OFFICIAL ASSIGNMENT. Interest in Houses and
and at **Burry Hills**, and in one acre and Outcrops
near
THEM at **Burwood**, close to the station, and un-
derstanding Burwood houses and grounds, the residence of
Major **Gary, R.**
E. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer,
Day of Sale, 14th May,
Fadington.
These Allotments of Land, fronting the Old South
Head Road, immediately opposite the Military
camps.
P. RICHARDSON has received instructions
to sell by public auction, at his Sale
George-street, at the corner of Jamaica-road,
the London Chartered Bank, **THIS DAY, 14th**
May, 11 o'clock.
Very eligible building allotments situate at **Fadington**, each having 23 feet frontage to the Old
South Head Road, will be **disposed of** at 11 o'clock.
These allotments are situated a few yards back
from **Swampy Ten Inn**, immediately opposite the
Station. The frontage and the width of the old line are
and with the land will be sold the right to use the
good water at the rear.
The **intention** of the **builder** who is want of a good site
also to the locality, the value of which as it forms
the greatest thoroughfare in the city cannot be
Fadington instructions have been received to effect

P. RICHARDSON will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, George-street, at one of JAMISON'S, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 1 o'clock,

that block of land at Cheltenham, having frontages of about 100 feet to the Farmstead Road, and 800 feet to the Cheltenham Road, being Lots 7 and 8 of Section 7 of the original subdivision.

The above piece of land is situate between Lucas' the cottage and land known as "Cuckoo's Nest," Cheltenham Road, a short distance from the Railway Station.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Day of Sale, 14th May.

THOMAS FRANCIS GRANT

Desirable Farm, well watered, fenced, and partly
cultivated, situated along the New York and Pennsylvania
R.R., about 75 miles from Parramatta.
Inquiries on application to M. G. Stephens, Esq., solicitor,
4th-street.

P. RICHARDSON has received instructions
to sell by public auction, at his Sale
Room, next to the New South Wales Chartered Bank,
DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock,
above conveniently situated farm, containing 75
acres, known as the late Mr. Thomas Francis
Richardson's.
Substantially fenced and well watered by a never-
drying creek, there are 30 acres cleared and
under the plough, and on the residue the timber is of the
best quality. The soil is superior.
The place is a good one, without location, recommended
as a really choice place of land, close to the railway
carriage, and in a favourite agricultural lo-
cation.
A considerable amount of labour has been expended on
the property by the former owner, the late Mr. Francis
Richardson, for the purpose of converting it into an orchard.
It is a desirable opportunity for serious purchasers of entering
into the purchase, as it affords all that can be desired

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.
Day of Sale, 14th May.

Insolvent Estate of Henry Malone, by order of the Official Assignee.
Botany.
built Cottage, and One Acre of Land, at the corner of the main road to the Seaside, the road leading from St. Mary's Mill, immediately opposite Darvall's Tannery, 2 acres to the New Water Works.

P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., Solicitor, to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, -street, at the corner of Jamison-street, next to the Chartered Bank, THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11

Official Assignee's RIGHT, title, and interest in and to all that piece or parcel of land, in the parish of Botany, containing by admeasurement 1 acre, more or less, situate in the parish of Botany, and in the

The former road to Sydney, and having a frontage to the main road of 526 feet, and to the latter road 83 feet, being the north portion of lot 15 of the subdivision, and situated on the road, originally graded by the Crown to S. Lord; on which is erected a comfortable brick-built cottage, containing four rooms, &c. The land is securely enclosed by a paling fence.

THE above is a capital site for an Inn, being on the land in a prominent position, and in the midst of a population; or as there is no demand for small grants in this neighbourhood, the land would sub-
stantiate great advantage. The cottage is bringing in a of 10s. per week.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, 14th May.

Inolvent Estate of William Hunter. By order of the Official Assignee.

Home Property and Land, situate at the Barry la, in Crown and Norton streets, and Riley-lane.

P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Sale Room, George-street, at the corner of Jamison-street, the London Chartist Bank, THIS DAY, 14th May, 1846, at 11 o'clock.

THE official assignee's right, title, and interest, in and to the above property, situate at the Barry Hills.

Lot 1.

That parcel of land, bounded by a frontage of about 26

of about 80 feet extending to Norton-street, to which it has also a frontage of about 35 feet; on this land there are erected a two-story brick house, on stone foundations, No. 363, Crown-street, containing shop and four rooms, and two two-story brick built houses, on stone foundations, Nos. 365 and 367, Crown-street, containing each three rooms. There are enclosed yards and other conveniences at the rear of each house, and about nine feet of the frontage to Crown-street is still unbuilt on.

Lot 2.

That parcel of land situated in block A19 of the Riley Estate, at the corner of Norton and Foreux streets, having about 41 feet frontage to the former and about 104 feet to the latter street. This block of land is immediately at the rear of the houses in

and gate, and there is a splendid well of water and a carpenter's work-shop.

— Lots 1 and 2 form a very nice block of property, situated and respectable portion of the Burry Hills, the new houses now in course of erection for Mr. T.

LOT 3.

that parcel of land at the rear of the South Head Road, facing a frontage of about 124 feet to the Ballynash, close to the corner of the Bury-street, with a depth of about 100 feet, on which is erected a two-story brick-built house, No. 4, Bury-lane, containing flagged verandah, passage, and three apartments, with small yard at the rear.

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, 14th May.

UNRESERVED SALE.

P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve at the Sale Rooms, George-street, at the corner of Macquarie-street, **THIS DAY, 14th May, at 11 o'clock**, these valuable allotments surrounding **Burwood House and grounds**, being lots 1 to 30, some having frontages to **Burwood-street, Mary-street, or Elderwood-avenue**.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MEANS. Mort and Co. held their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool offered was small—73 bales—owing to the indisposition to purchase, and more than one-third of the amount was bought in. The bidding for the lots was slack, and prices are not quite so firm as last week. The following were the rates realised for the lots sold—Fleeces, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; handwashed, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; mixed, 5d. to 11d.; New Zealand greasy wool, 9d.

SHEEPSKINS.—There was not quite so much demand this week, and the highest price obtained for superior skins was 10s. 10d. About 2117 were sold at from 5d. to 10s. 10d. per lb.

TALLOW.—There was a good supply of this year's boiling-down offered for sale to-day, but holders would not accept less than £42 for beef and £50 for mutton. Of the 183 casks catalogued, only 31 casks of beef were sold at £42, and those were bought by the town trade. For mutton tallow, there was no offer at all near the price asked. Mixed and station tallow—about 4 casks brought from 40s. 3d. to 46s. per cwt.

HIDES. are a shade firmer than last week, and good heavy hides have been sold at 10s. 9d. each. About 500 hides were disposed of to-day from 1s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. each. A lot of horns brought from 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d., and shank bones sold at 10s. 10d. per ton.

The Caroline arrived to-day from Liverpool, with a cargo of general merchandise.

MEASURES. Mort and Co. sold, yesterday, by auction, an allotment of land, 28½ feet frontage to Bourke-street, at £5 15s. per foot, and an allotment having 91 feet frontage to Cleveland-street, at £2 10s. per foot. They also sold privately 2½ acres of land at Balmoral for £400.

The *Albany Telegraph* puts us in possession of news from Melbourne for Friday evening, the 7th instant. The following is the latest items of commercial intelligence:—

The import market still continues dull, in consequence of the expected arrival of the March mail. No inquiries have been made for cattle and sheep during the last week, the favourable change in the weather facilitating the sale of every description of stock. Fat sheep sales have been brisk during the week. No inquiries have been made for the Indian market, are required for.

Four and six are firm at former quotations.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Wool.—The transactions in the market have been limited since our last, and few sales have taken place. Only a small quantity has been sold at auction prices, if anything, a little lower than last week.

Tallow.—Several parcels have arrived from the boiling establishments, and the market is well supplied. Some large parcels were withdrawn for higher figures than those offered at auction. The market is well supplied, and moderate prices are being realised.

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It is probable that very many centuries have elapsed since the varieties of vines, which are now spread over the world, were first raised from seeds, and I am inclined to believe that the *Oidium* is really a disease of old age.

Mr. Knight, one of our most philosophical horticulturists, after the most extensive observation, and many years' study, has arrived at the conclusion, and many he was "justified in the conclusion that the plants of this species, however propagated, from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will extend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay."

My own observations in this country lead me to believe that this is a correct assumption; and that it is applicable to other plants, as well as to the apple, and possibly accounts for the potato disease as well as the *Oidium* in vines.

I have particularly remarked it with regard to the suckers of a variety of minims indigenous to New Zealand, which are of considerable magnitude, but so short-lived that seedlings raised in 1854 have already died out of old age.

In this country, also, nearly all the varieties of the apple imported from Europe have been attacked by a disease called the *Oidium*, which has been traced to a variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand; and which has since been propagated, though growing in the midst of diseased trees.

Mr. Humphrey Davy, who adopts Mr. Knight's views, says that the canker in trees is in a degree of analogy to the canker in vines, and that the old age of animals, in which the secretions of solid matter are always in excess, and the tendency to ossification great, may not be the analogy extended to the fungi which attack themselves to plants in the weakness of their decay, as insects are found to cover animals in the last stages of natural life. I am of opinion that this is a correct assumption; and that it is applicable to other plants, as well as to the apple, and possibly accounts for the potato disease as well as the *Oidium* in vines.

The national collection of seeds in France, which is probably the actual number of varieties in cultivation did not exceed 100. If the history of these varieties could be traced, it would probably be found that nearly all of them had existed for several centuries, and that the same varieties were being sneaked with precision, not an integral plant in itself, but merely a portion of a plant, the original of which was, perhaps, brought from Asia at the time of the Crusades, and which has since been introduced into the Rhine. It is right to observe that the abstract of the report which I have alluded to, was a very short one; and that I may not be correct in assuming that the variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand, escaped the notice of the commissioners who were appointed to investigate it.

If I am in error in this respect, my error will, I trust, be pardoned, in consideration of my imperfect means of investigation. But, if the history of these varieties could be traced, it would probably be found that nearly all of them had existed for several centuries, and that the same varieties were being sneaked with precision, not an integral plant in itself, but merely a portion of a plant, the original of which was, perhaps, brought from Asia at the time of the Crusades, and which has since been introduced into the Rhine. It is right to observe that the abstract of the report which I have alluded to, was a very short one; and that I may not be correct in assuming that the variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand, escaped the notice of the commissioners who were appointed to investigate it.

I shall offer no apology, my dear Admiral, for giving you this trouble, for I believe that a subject of so much public importance will command your willing attention; and with assurance that Mrs. Busby and myself have still a lively and pleasant recollection of your journey here, I beg to remain, Very faithfully, yours, JAMES BUSBY.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 14th April.

Mr. Busby to Admiral De Peitz Throum.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 8th August, 1857.

My dear Admiral,—Some time ago I saw in a newspaper an abstract of the report of a commission appointed by the Emperor to investigate the cause of the disease which has been called the *Oidium*, a disease which has attacked the vines in France, and other countries; but I mislaid the paper without having made a note of the name of the gentleman who signed the report, and have not been able to ascertain who it was that I might address him in the following observations.

This being the case, I have taken the liberty of addressing them to you, not doubting that you will readily do me the favour to communicate them to the proper quarter.

I must premise that, when my father was preparing to remove his family to the colony of New South Wales, in 1822, I made a visit to the vine districts of the Geronne, where I spent four months in acquiring a knowledge of the culture of the vine, and the making of wine, with a view to the introduction of that branch of industry into New South Wales; and that in the year 1831 I visited France, and made a tour of the most celebrated vineyards in France, Spain, and Italy, and returned to New Zealand with me on my return to New Zealand a duplicate of the French national collection of vines, which was in great part supplied to me by the kindness of M. Deslaur, the professor of botany at Montpellier, and afterwards completed from the garden of the Luxembourg at Paris.

You will find from this readily understood that the culture of the vine is a subject which has been one of great interest to me, and that I should be anxious to know the views which have been held in relation to the disease which has occasioned so much loss to the proprietors of vineyards throughout Europe.

The method of propagating the vine by cuttings has been so universal only in France, but in all other countries, that the introduction of the plant by seed appears to have been altogether lost sight of. I have no recollection of any mention of it in any French writers; or if it is mentioned, it is only as a matter of natural history, or curiosity, and never with a view to usefulness. Such is, at least, my impression, for I have not any French authors to refer to, having placed my collection of French and Spanish wines in the vine in a public library at Sydney, when I came to this country. Practically, as far as my own observation went, it was altogether unknown, and unthought of by the actual cultivators of vineyards.

The vine is one of the longest-lived plants. It is said that in some vineyards in Italy the same stocks are known to have borne fruit for several centuries. In less favourable climates, such as that of Champagne, the stocks are continually renewed by layering or "enracinement." But I have never seen any statement that any doubt existed of the efficiency of the method of extension by layers, or by cuttings, to produce plants as fresh and as vigorous, as if they had been raised from seed only ten years before.

I will request my agent in London to forward with this letter a copy of the Journal of the Society of the Oidium, which will be of great service to the public.

It is probable that very many centuries have elapsed since the varieties of vines, which are now spread over the world, were first raised from seeds, and I am inclined to believe that the *Oidium* is really a disease of old age.

Mr. Knight, one of our most philosophical horticulturists, after the most extensive observation, and many years' study, has arrived at the conclusion, and many he was "justified in the conclusion that the plants of this species, however propagated, from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will extend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay."

My own observations in this country lead me to believe that this is a correct assumption; and that it is applicable to other plants, as well as to the apple, and possibly accounts for the potato disease as well as the *Oidium* in vines.

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You will find from this readily understood that the culture of the vine is a subject which has been one of great interest to me, and that I should be anxious to know the views which have been held in relation to the disease which has occasioned so much loss to the proprietors of vineyards throughout Europe.

The method of propagating the vine by cuttings has been so universal only in France, but in all other countries, that the introduction of the plant by seed appears to have been altogether lost sight of. I have no recollection of any mention of it in any French writers; or if it is mentioned, it is only as a matter of natural history, or curiosity, and never with a view to usefulness. Such is, at least, my impression, for I have not any French authors to refer to, having placed my collection of French and Spanish wines in the vine in a public library at Sydney, when I came to this country. Practically, as far as my own observation went, it was altogether unknown, and unthought of by the actual cultivators of vineyards.

The vine is one of the longest-lived plants. It is said that in some vineyards in Italy the same stocks are known to have borne fruit for several centuries. In less favourable climates, such as that of Champagne, the stocks are continually renewed by layering or "enracinement." But I have never seen any statement that any doubt existed of the efficiency of the method of extension by layers, or by cuttings, to produce plants as fresh and as vigorous, as if they had been raised from seed only ten years before.

I will request my agent in London to forward with this letter a copy of the Journal of the Society of the Oidium, which will be of great service to the public.

It is probable that very many centuries have elapsed since the varieties of vines, which are now spread over the world, were first raised from seeds, and I am inclined to believe that the *Oidium* is really a disease of old age.

Mr. Knight, one of our most philosophical horticulturists, after the most extensive observation, and many years' study, has arrived at the conclusion, and many he was "justified in the conclusion that the plants of this species, however propagated, from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will extend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay."

My own observations in this country lead me to believe that this is a correct assumption; and that it is applicable to other plants, as well as to the apple, and possibly accounts for the potato disease as well as the *Oidium* in vines.

I have particularly remarked it with regard to the suckers of a variety of minims indigenous to New Zealand, which are of considerable magnitude, but so short-lived that seedlings raised in 1854 have already died out of old age.

In this country, also, nearly all the varieties of the apple imported from Europe have been attacked by a disease called the *Oidium*, which has been traced to a variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand; and which has since been propagated, though growing in the midst of diseased trees.

It is probable that very many centuries have elapsed since the varieties of vines, which are now spread over the world, were first raised from seeds, and I am inclined to believe that the *Oidium* is really a disease of old age.

Mr. Knight, one of our most philosophical horticulturists, after the most extensive observation, and many years' study, has arrived at the conclusion, and many he was "justified in the conclusion that the plants of this species, however propagated, from the same stock, partake in some degree of the same life, and will extend the progress of that life in the habits of its youth, its maturity, and its decay."

My own observations in this country lead me to believe that this is a correct assumption; and that it is applicable to other plants, as well as to the apple, and possibly accounts for the potato disease as well as the *Oidium* in vines.

The national collection of seeds in France, which is probably the actual number of varieties in cultivation did not exceed 100. If the history of these varieties could be traced, it would probably be found that nearly all of them had existed for several centuries, and that the same varieties were being sneaked with precision, not an integral plant in itself, but merely a portion of a plant, the original of which was, perhaps, brought from Asia at the time of the Crusades, and which has since been introduced into the Rhine. It is right to observe that the abstract of the report which I have alluded to, was a very short one; and that I may not be correct in assuming that the variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand, escaped the notice of the commissioners who were appointed to investigate it.

If I am in error in this respect, my error will, I trust, be pardoned, in consideration of my imperfect means of investigation. But, if the history of these varieties could be traced, it would probably be found that nearly all of them had existed for several centuries, and that the same varieties were being sneaked with precision, not an integral plant in itself, but merely a portion of a plant, the original of which was, perhaps, brought from Asia at the time of the Crusades, and which has since been introduced into the Rhine. It is right to observe that the abstract of the report which I have alluded to, was a very short one; and that I may not be correct in assuming that the variety which was raised from seed in New Zealand, escaped the notice of the commissioners who were appointed to investigate it.

I shall offer no apology, my dear Admiral, for giving you this trouble, for I believe that a subject of so much public importance will command your willing attention; and with assurance that Mrs. Busby and myself have still a lively and pleasant recollection of your journey here, I beg to remain, Very faithfully, yours, JAMES BUSBY.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 14th April.

Mr. Busby to Admiral De Peitz Throum.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 8th August, 1857.

My dear Admiral,—Some time ago I saw in a newspaper an abstract of the report of a commission appointed by the Emperor to investigate the cause of the disease which has been called the *Oidium*, a disease which has attacked the vines in France, and other countries; but I mislaid the paper without having made a note of the name of the gentleman who signed the report, and have not been able to ascertain who it was that I might address him in the following observations.

This being the case, I have taken the liberty of addressing them to you, not doubting that you will readily do me the favour to communicate them to the proper quarter.

I must premise that, when my father was preparing to remove his family to the colony of New South Wales, in 1822, I made a visit to the vine districts of the Geronne, where I spent four months in acquiring a knowledge of the culture of the vine, and the making of wine, with a view to the introduction of that branch of industry into New South Wales; and that in the year 1831 I visited France, and made a tour of the most